

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The question of the management of the Indian has absorbed the attention of the best and ablest of the Caucasian race ever since the discovery of this continent. Different policies have been adopted at different periods by the government of the United States, according to the prevailing ideas held by the several administrations upon the subject. However, the general policy established for the past half century or longer, has been to improve his condition through education, embracing the rudiments of the English language and the cultivation of the habits of industry, substituting the mode of civilized life for those of savagery, that instead of being a predatory nomad, dependent upon the spoils of conquest and the uncertain fruits of the chase, he might be taught the practical advantages of a reliance upon honest labor for his livelihood. That the aim of the government has, in the main, been upright and commendable in thus raising him in the scale of progress admits of no doubt, but that the plan has, in a large majority of cases, been badly administered is equally as certain.

We are well aware there are amongst us many who profess to believe that there are "no good Indians except dead ones," but we are inclined to the opinion that this radical notion has arisen from a too limited survey of the subject, or from the prejudices which the inhuman cruelty and treachery of some tribes—most notably the Apache—has engendered. At the risk of running counter to some of the popular ideas of the day we maintain that there are many good Indians who have not shuffed off the mortal coil, and, without in the least justifying any of the deeds of savagery for which he is accountable, we incline to wonder that there are not more bad Indians scattered over the American continent than is to be found. We must remember that at the coming of our race they were in an uncivilized state of nature, and the good and elevating influences that have been exerted in his favor have, in far too many cases, been counteracted by the most pernicious in the catalogue of the evil propensities of man. The very worst and most abandoned of our race, have, in the main, been thrown in closest contact with the red race, whereby he has become an adept in our vices which are more seductive to coarse nature than virtue, and the good seed sown by teachers and missionaries as well as the good example of others has in a great measure failed of its benign object. The policy of the United States as stated above, is believed to be good, but the manner of carrying it out is open to serious question. Bring the matter down to a local standpoint, we denounce the idea of the government permitting the Indian the use of or what is still worse, furnishing him with firearms, especially such tribes as have proven troublesome. Tribal relations must be broken up as speedily as possible and land should be assigned to them in severalty—an inalienable heritage. Nothing less than this is in accord with the duty of government in behalf of its recognized wards. Then our system of agency needs reconstruction, or a more careful selection of agents endowed with greater honesty and integrity than is commonly found among them. To accomplish the latter object a more strict adherence to the civil service principle is the only remedy. As the appointment of the Indian agent shall depend solely upon the efficiency of service rendered in political caucuses, primaries and at the polls, regardless of other elements of fitness, so long will the charge of robbery of Indian annuities to appease the avarice of the agent, continue undisputed and the most formidable difficulty stand in the way of a satisfactory and peaceful settlement of one of the most important problems with which our government has to deal. There is no go advanced policy that is worthy of our advanced age of civilization. We must either recognize the Indian as a human being susceptible of advancement, or accept the other alternative that he is not, and adapt our treatment accordingly. That the former theory is beyond question the correct one there would appear no room to question. Then to sum up on the basis of reasoning, let the Indian be treated with justice and firmness. Continue our school system and extend the industrial branch that the time may be hastened when the amnesty system may be dropped off. Let him be protected in the rights guaranteed him by the government, and when guilty of any crime or misdemeanor, or let him be punished with equal severity to that meted out to our own race. It begins to appear that our government has awakened to the common sense idea that when there is a threatened outbreak, prompt and decisive action to quell it is the true method for adoption. Such was the commendable action pursued by General Miles last winter in suppressing the insurrection in Dakota, and just recently the same policy on the part of Gen. Cook has been successful in dispelling the Indian war cloud that began to again darken the horizon of our fair territory.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR HOMES.

That we are on the eve of a period of unprecedented activity in business matters would seem to scarcely admit of a doubt in the minds of any one possessing the smallest degree of common sense necessary to interpret the signs of the times. The completion of the great irrigation system, under the management of the Santa Cruz Water Storage Co., whereby a quarter of a million acres of fine land will be ready for the production of crops within a year—and which thus far may be said to have contributed as much to

ward our material prosperity as though it were not in existence—must prove a wonderful factor in the productive wealth and commercial prosperity of Pima county. With an abundance of water which the proper irrigation works will amply provide, there are homes for 2,500 families, assuming an average of 100 acres to each, which may be regarded as a very liberal homestead, and can be made to furnish abundantly every variety of earth's products conducive to the necessity and comfort of man. Then figuring on the usual estimate of five members to each family and we have a population of 12,500 producers. Add to this the numerous ranches of trade and manufactures that will of necessity spring up and be dependent upon the agricultural, horticultural, and other occupations of this people, and you have at least half as many more, or all told 18,000 people.

When we take a comprehensive view of this extensive area, and consider impartially what golden opportunities are open to our people, and thousands of others who shall eventually cast their lot with us, we are led to exclaim "surely this is a country that has never been duly appreciated." Just think of a land adapted to the production of the best quality of fruits, such as pears, peaches, plums, grapes, figs, apricots, quinces, etc., not excepting the entire family of citrus fruits, and all equalling in quantity and quality that of any country under the sun; and what is of the utmost importance in point of profit, maturing from three to six weeks earlier than the product of any other district in the United States beyond our territory either east or west of us.

Who can doubt, we say, the ultimate destiny of a country like this? A country with excellent soil practically unlimited in area; a climate the most mild and healthful to be found on the broad earth outside of a few exceptionally favored localities; a land of such capacity in quantity, quality and variety of product! Who the greatest wonder would seem to be that there is still the chance of a life time, so to speak, freely at the disposal of the multitude, of whom all that is required is to come at once and possess the prize. The most of this fine land, lying in proximity to Tucson, the chief city of the territory, is still open to entry, either as homestead or desert land entry; but as we would attempt to show, these opportunities will not be open much longer. Our neighbors of the great east are in various ways becoming conversant with some of the advantages we can offer, and instead of passing us by are one by one planting themselves in various parts of our territory and these in turn are encouraging others to come—"a little heaven beneath the whole lump." Now is the time to select a location in the Santa Cruz valley. By the time you shall get a dwelling house provided and your land cleared the water will be at your service for the production of crops. Plant an orchard, however small it may be the first year, and within three years you can have fruit to market and a sinking fund in the trees planted from which you may derive an increased ration as interest on the investment as the years roll by.

MERIT REWARDED.

No one can or will deny that merit should be rewarded, let it be in duty well performed or in private or public life. Every youth in our broad land of free realizes the stimulus afforded by recognized appreciation of what he attempted to perform as the conscientious discharge of duty. How his heart palpitated when encomiums were uttered by either parents or teachers! How he has treasured memories of allusion to his efforts to excel! All subsequent years will he remember them as a glory in his darkest hours. And when the history of our country shall be elaborately written the names of many, whose circumstances have compelled them to follow an humble and obscure path in life will be ranked with noble heroes. Let none despair. "Honor and shame from no condition rise, act well thy part, where all the honors lie." Let encouragement be extended to all. The whole is comprised of individuals. No one can accurately predict the destiny of that youth guided by the impulses of an ardent desire to perform his whole duty as a citizen of a great free nation with the example before him of a Washington, of whom it was well and truly said: "He was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

principles shall remain forever. To discard it is our death as a nation. War is cruel, and by all honorable means should be averted, but it is necessary to perpetrate this sacred institution, we exclaim in the language of one whose name will ever shine with the effulgence of the greatest luminary in the galaxy of American statesmen "Let it come, let it come."

A reward of merit is due to that noble band of pioneers who fled the shores of Europe where civil and religious liberty was denied them, to the wilderness of America, here to face indescribable dangers, both seen and unseen. Verily they have passed to their reward and their deeds of valor and disinterestedness are cherished in grateful remembrance by their faithful descendants. And while we dwell upon this theme let us not forget the valorous exploits of these of our time, whose lamp of life is nearly extinguished. One by one they are passing from the stage of action. To them we owe a homage. They have explored this country, and at the hazard of life, health and strength, Arizona was put in a habitable condition. Railroads with palace cars did not precede their painful and dangerous trips over mountain and desert. Civilized life there was none. But their enterprising and self sacrificing efforts are all that is here aside from nature's gifts.

This strain of thought is drawn out from a personal of an elaborate account published in Harper's Weekly of July 11th, 1891, of the celebrated Wham robbery, perpetrated a short time ago only a few miles south of Fort Thomas, which a correspondent of the Citizen recently alluded to in his correspondence from the neighborhood of the scene of this tragic event in the history of our territory. Well merited recognition of the valor displayed by certain members of Wham's guard has been paid, and description given in Harper's is so graphic that we are sure all will read it with interest, and accordingly we reproduce it entire:

"On May 11, 1890, Major Wham, paymaster of the United States Army, left Fort Grant, A. T., to pay off troops at certain other forts. He had \$23,435 in the boot of an ambulance. Major Wham knew what he was about, and had with him an escort of two non-commissioned officers and nine privates—and that was more than the usual number. All the soldiers were of the Twenty-fourth Infantry and Tenth Cavalry, and were colored men. Everything went smoothly until about twenty-six miles from Fort Grant, down the rugged road, a peculiar obstruction was seen. It was an uncommonly large boulder in the middle of the canyon. Had it rolled down the mountain of its own volition, or had somebody put it there, it had to be removed, no matter how it got there. There is nothing that ought to stop a paymaster. Off got the paymaster, sergeant and men, and began laboring with the big boulder, when crack went a rifle from the rocks above, followed by a volley of shot; an enemy ensconced in the natural fortress was pumping lead with the soldiers. Then came a pretty fight—that is, 'pretty' in an Irish sense, but the committee on military affairs, who sifted out the whole thing, state that Major Wham and his party made a stubborn and efficient resistance. The men in blue showed no fear, and they rallied and stuck to their arms until eight of them were wounded. Major Wham and his escort did not seem to care about the risks they were running. The case of a paymaster with government funds in his keeping is a peculiar one. It carries with it great responsibilities. He must not lose the money or the accounting for its disappearance is a state of affairs, rigidly examined. Major Wham rallied his men, and fought them to a stand still; all were wounded excepting the five officers and one man. The corporal, who was not touched told them how impossible it was to fight any more. 'He did not think it possible,' that was his testimony. At last Major Wham, with his wounded men, had to retire behind some mesquite brush. The rascals kept up a desultory fire for an hour after, sweeping the place of action. They understood their business. Then they got to the ambulance, broke open the treasure box and looted it. The money was lost to the last penny, but not a shred of the honor of that plucky Major and his gallant colored escort. When the ground was carefully looked over afterwards by military experts, it was seen that the robbers knew exactly what to do, and had arranged their plan long before. They could throw in a galling rifle whenever they pleased. It was believed there were from thirteen to fifteen bandits, with all the advantage of a surprise. 'The robber chief,' so testified the infantry officers, 'had evidently foreseen that if the soldiers resisted they would retreat to the particular position which they did occupy, and he had therefore placed part of the outlaws to the right and rear of the rocks to flank them. Now that good fight with robbers, for gain, and meritorious conduct, means of honor were given to Sergeant Ben Brown, company C, Corporal Isaiah Maye, company B, and certificates of merit to privates Geo. Arrington, Ben Burge, Julius Harrison, Hamilton Lewis, Squire Williams, Jas. Young, Thorne Hams, and Jns. Wheeler.

Two Ways of Putting It.

Little distinctions will always carry with them a delightful significance, and their non-observance will often be the cause of much ill feeling and unpleasantness—as witness the case of the gentleman that met that fine type of the old school jurist, Judge Conkling, upon one occasion and said something patronizingly: 'Oh, you are the father of Roscoe Conkling.' 'No!' thundered the grand old fellow, testily, 'Roscoe Conkling is my son.'—Clothes and Furnisher.

New Waterproof Compositions.

A liquid waterproof composition has been placed on the market for coating articles such as leather, strapping, machinery, polished steel, brass and copper, which, it is claimed, will resist damp, heat, cold and acids. The composition is colorless, and does not rub or peel off, being only removable by the application of paraffin or turpentine.—New York Telegram.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Attorney General Miller has given his opinion to the secretary of the Treasury on the Chinese restriction laws. He says Chinese convicted of entry into the limited states must be returned to China, regardless of the fact that they may have actually entered the United States from a contiguous territory, such as Canada or Mexico.

SAINTVILLE, TEXAS, July 10.—Indian agent Bennett and the Chickasaw militia have arrested over fifty white families, charged with being intruders and who will be put across the river into Texas tomorrow, with orders not to return. The cattle tax of one dollar per head is being collected by the Indian militia from the whites, and wire fences are being cut.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 10.—The Falls City bank must be reorganized this morning. Major Tolman, cashier, says the liabilities are \$431,000; assets \$1,235,000. Depositors will be paid in full and the stockholders get possibly 35 cents on the dollar.

SOLICITOR GENERAL, July 9.—On June 28th John P. Hagan was assassinated at Bonita, in the western part of this country, and the board of supervisors offered a reward of \$300 yesterday for the arrest and conviction of the party who did the killing. The governor has also been asked to offer a reward.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Detective Harris has arrested Mrs. Page, William P. Grant and Robert Brown, for conducting counterfeiting operations, near Antioch, Contra Costa County.

PARIS, July 9.—The court of appeals has annulled the decree of sequestration issued by the civil tribunal of Seine in regard to the Iron Mountain Jefferson, in France for the Chilean government. The court, in annulling the decree, holds that the vessel was ordered by the government of President Balmaceda, which is the only legally constituted authority in Chile recognized by France.

BAL HARBOR, July 10.—A friend of the Blaine family says: "Report that Robert Blaine is sinking, and that doctors advise him to leave the country, is without any foundation whatever."

NEW YORK, July 10.—Money 2, bar silver 100 1/2.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A little three column newspaper printed in the interior of Brazil, which reached here today, contains a horrible story of a cannibal.

A man named Clemente Vierra is under arrest at Salinas, state of Menas, Brazil, charged with human flesh. In a talk with the editor he said that he and a number of others had lived on human flesh for some time. When asked what motive impelled them to such barbarous acts, he said it was a desire to live. He stated that he went one time to the house of a friend named Leandro, who invited them to eat a meal. The party of four men, including Vierra, did not eat. He was hungry and did not. The following day he found a woman asleep by the roadside and killed her and took the body home. Soon after this he killed a friend, and the next day he killed a man named Severa. He also devoured Francisco and several other friends, and when captured was in the act of making a meal of a dead child. He was hungry and the rest of the body was found packed in a barrel, prepared with salt and pepper.

When asked if human flesh had an agreeable taste, he replied, "No, it is too sweet. The taste of man is like that of a roasted or boiled with salt and a great deal of pepper."

Vierra expressed no remorse for what he had done, and neither for what he had to do.

DENVER, July 9.—A Sterling, Colorado, special says that Mart Mortenson, K. McClelland and Ed Jones were arrested today for cattle stealing on an extensive scale. For months the Colorado Cattle Association has had detected in this county, and they have uncovered the stealing by wholesale. Hundreds of cattle have been killed by a regularly organized band of robbers. The meat sold to the markets of Sterling, Cheyenne, Holyoke and even in Nebraska. Before evening it is expected that others will be taken into custody. Considerable excitement prevails.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Citizen George Francisco Train arrived in this city at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and put up at the Palmer house where he treated the general manager and company by lunch. Leaving today for Fort Walla Walla, Washington, where the general will preside over the court martial to be held July 15th to try Colonel Compton of 4th United States Cavalry, charged with neglect of duty in connection with the Walla Walla lynching some weeks ago.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—Articles of incorporation have been prepared in this city and today were sent to Madison for the organization of an entire state electric railway company. The new company announces its intention to build and operate an elevated electric railway between Milwaukee and Chicago. The capital stock is fixed at \$100,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Brigadier General Kuyper accompanied by Lieut. Lovering left today for Fort Walla Walla, Washington, where the general will preside over the court martial to be held July 15th to try Colonel Compton of 4th United States Cavalry, charged with neglect of duty in connection with the Walla Walla lynching some weeks ago.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Ticket scalpers have begun a fight against Chairman Finley of the Western Passenger Association. They say he is guilty of collusion in having his spotters buy mileage tickets to be forfeited when resented on the trains. For the purpose of making a test case one of Mulford's employees today took money from one of Finley's spotters and a ticket to Denver, and then refused to give the ticket or return the money unless the man would sign a written statement that the purchase was made in good faith. The spotters were promptly arrested for embezzlement and the case will be continued one week in a bond of \$300. Mulford declares his determination to fight Finley.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The superintendent of immigration of New York reports that 45,401 immigrants arrived at that port during the last fiscal year, as compared with 32,921 during the previous fiscal year. Of last year's arrivals 74,328 came from Germany, 70,170 from Italy, 35,424 from Ireland, 33,504 from Russia, and the others from other countries of Europe and Asia. It is estimated that 80 per cent of all emigrants landed at New York nearly 170,000 of the immigrants settled in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, the next largest numbers going to Illinois and Michigan. One third of the immigrants are laborers.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Assistant Secretary Nettleton instructed the acting superintendent of immigration at New York that in view of the published fact in foreign newspaper that destitute Russian Jews are being sent to the United States at the instance of the officials of foreign governments to exercise special immigration, he intended to take the subject of diplomatic correspondence.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Money closed easy at 2 per cent.

Pig Iron—Quiet, 21.00 and 21.40 American 1890-91 1825.

Copper—Nominal; Lake July 13.00. Tin—Firm, straits 20.45.

Silver—Bar 100 1/2.

Lead—Esmer domestic 445.

Prime Mercantile copper—3 1/2 and 7.

Sterling Exchange—Quiet and steady at 4.83 1/2; for 90 day bills and 483 1/2 for demand.

Mexican Silver Dollars—El Paso quotations, 78.

St. Paul, July 13.—The German government has sent to this country to investigate the pork question. Dr. Rodolph, staff surgeon of the German army, says: "The law in reference to

grant a writ of sequestration asked by the city against John Barsley.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—A single but heavy shock of earthquake was recorded this morning at four minutes past midnight. Vibrations northeast and southwest.

FLORENCE, ARIZ., July 12.—The property of the Sheffield Land company, and plant of the Alabama Iron and Railway company, will, it is said, be sold to an English syndicate. The property consists of three large blast furnaces and nearly two-thirds of the town of Sheffield. The price is understood to be three million dollars.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., July 11.—Officers of the Italia have not yet paid the \$500 penalty for leaving this port without clearance papers, though they officially were charged that it will be accepted if tendered. The Italia is in New York.

It will remain the rest of the week, and then put a deputy on board. Crowds visited the Charleston today. Tonight a banquet is tendered the officers of the Italia in honor of the army officers and business men. It was a brilliant affair.

Ranger sails for San Francisco tomorrow.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 11.—Geo. W. Howell, a prominent lumber dealer of Atchison, Kansas, passed through here today on a race against time to Jefferson. If he arrives at Jefferson before the close of business he will personally and affix his signature to a check, he can save the Jefferson Lumber Company, the Jefferson Woolen Mills and J. B. Smith from financial ruin, which is now threatening the company. Howell went here on a chartered train over the Memphis road. At Hoxie, Arkansas, he will take a special train to St. Louis, where he will meet Howell. Unless he meets with unexpected delay he will reach Jefferson at 2 p. m. tomorrow.

MORTO, July 10.—At Long's ranch, two miles east of here, day before yesterday, J. J. Fuller and Frank Albert quarreled. Albert, knocked Fuller down and the latter then stabbed Albert, inflicting injuries which are believed to be fatal, though he is still alive. Both men were laborers on a ranch.

Boston, Mass., July 12.—A Bar Harbor dispatch says Blaine is better today than at any time in the past seven or eight months, and at no time since his arrival here has there been any unfavorable symptoms which could justify the false statement as to his condition which has been sent out by newspapers.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Appraiser of the estate of the late U. S. Senator Geo. Hearst, was filed in the Probate Court this morning. The entire estate is estimated to be worth eight million seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars. About six millions of property is in mining claims and mining stocks, and the estate in San Francisco and various parts of California aggregates about one million four hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars. The balance of the estate, five hundred and eighty-nine thousand dollars; blooded stock, twenty-four thousand.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—The jury in the case of ex-State Treasurer Holland, returned a verdict of guilty of embezzlement, and fixed the penalty at two years in the penitentiary.

VINCENNES, Ind., July 11.—A thrashing machine engine exploded this morning at Brookville. John Plank was killed, and five others seriously injured, and five others slightly.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Comptroller of the currency this morning received the resignation of bank examiner Drew, and he was given instructions that it be accepted, and to go into effect immediately.

MONTREAL, July 11.—Craig & Sons, electricians, assigned today. Liabilities, about \$72,000.

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microscopic examinations found in use here, is satisfactory, and if they continue to execute this law in the same manner in which it is now being observed, the time will not be very distant when, in the opinion of experts, the restriction policy will be abandoned and American pork be free to enter German and other foreign markets.

LONDON, July 13.—It is reported the Emperor has invited the Prince and Princess of Wales to visit Germany in full state during the coming autumn, and that they have accepted the invitation.

San Francisco, P., July 13.—It is stated that General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, has declined the appointment as one of the World's Fair Commissioners of Pennsylvania.

LONDON, July 13.—A fire on the West Stanley colliery, near Durham, today, caused damage to the amount of \$300,000. About five hundred men are thrown out of work.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 13.—Green glass blowers' national association, at its annual convention this morning. The object of the meeting is to fix the scale of wages.

MELBOURNE, July 13.—Heavy and incessant rains have caused the overflow of the Yarra-Yarra river. Railroads are blocked and thousands of people homeless.

NEW YORK, July 13.—A Bar Harbor special says Secretary Blaine had a bad turn Sunday afternoon, having a sudden attack of nervous dyspepsia. Weather was sultry and warm, and a rumor says Blaine had just sat down to a meal when, when he had the attack. He was helped to his couch and in a short time recovered and talked some.

UTICA, N. Y., July 13.—E. C. Stark & Co., bankers at Oneida, failed for large sums. Figures are placed at \$250,000.

ASPEN, Col., July 13.—A railroad accident occurred at Aspen Junction, on the Midland road last night. A special train was backing from the water tank to switch on to the Aspen track, when the rear end of the passenger coach crashed into the engine coming to the round house. Hot water and steam poured into the broken end of the passenger car, scalding thirteen passengers, five men, seven women and one child. The disaster was probably due to an error of judgment on the part of the "hostler" bringing the engine out from the round house before the passenger train reached him.

LATER—Frank Ellis, a victim of the Midland disaster at Aspen Junction, died this morning. Two men and their wives are dying and it is reported that none of the injured can survive. A party of Midland officials arrived here from the scene of the accident. They made a preliminary investigation of the accident and cause.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 13.—Delegates to the democratic state convention are arriving here, and indications are that tomorrow will witness one of the largest gatherings ever assembled in Ohio convention proper, will not be held until Wednesday. Allen Thurman, son of the old Roman, will be temporary chairman. Gov. Cleveland will probably be re-nominated on the first ballot, although friends of Lawrence Neal insist their candidate has a fighting chance.

NEW YORK, July 13.—A cable dispatch to the Police Gazette says that Frank P. Sullivan, pugilist, refused the offer of the Chicago Athletic Club to put up a purse of \$10,000 for a glove contest between himself and Peter Jackson. Sullivan says he will fight John L. Sullivan for the purse of \$20,000 that Melbourne Athletic Club has offered if Sullivan will fight. He will fight either Jackson or Corbett after they have decided who is the better man.

Another Enterprise.

The Arizona Consolidated Bottling Co., Smith and Smyler, proprietors, have established their factory on the southeast corner of the depot park property near the railroad depot. Their machinery is all in position and they are only awaiting the arrival of a consignment of bottles to commence operations. They expect to have the business of manufacturing their several brands of soda water under full headway by early next week. This is one of the largest of the kind south of San Francisco, having factories, besides here, in Phoenix which is managed by Mr. Smith, and one in Florence operated by Mr. Davis.

Mr. Smyler having charge of the business at this place. Mr. Smyler claims that the company have the latest improved soda plant, which has two double purifiers, equal to four single machines, used to purify the gas. Mr. Smyler knows of no other company in the territory who use these purifiers or any kind so efficient for the purpose. He also informs us that his company is a pioneer in the use of pure fruit juices for the flavoring, others clinging to starches or oils to accomplish their purpose.

There should be no doubt from the foregoing explanation of their thorough and approved methods and superior facilities for the business in hand that this company will produce an extra article and very soon command an extensive trade through this territory and Mexico.

Silver.

Silver has appreciated in value. The cause which has led to this advance is attributed to the operations of a French trust. Permanent good will not result from this source. The French combine realized that England had about exhausted her supply of silver in her annual transmission of silver to India and seeing an opportunity of forcing a higher price for the metal, they decided to hoard it. This, however, will be poor consolation to American silver miners who disposed of their product at 90 and who will only find permanent relief through the free and untrammelled coinage of silver.—El Paso Bulletin.

Gold.

A certain degree of uneasiness exists in this country owing to the large volume of gold which is leaving our shores for Europe and pessimists predict direful results. We see no room for fear, however, for it is easy to perceive that this drainage of our gold is due to the uneasiness which prevails in the old world and the critical condition of the finances of several nations who in virtue of the existing financial situation are realizing upon their American securities. But when our cotton, corn, wheat and other products commence to move the gold will return to us and quiet the feeling of insecurity that now prevails.—El Paso Bulletin.

SALTON LAKE.

No Official News received at Railroad Headquarters.

The Southern Pacific people received no official information from Salton yesterday as to the "desert lake," and it is hardly probable that anything more will be heard until the return of the engineer sent out from Yuma. The telegraph operator at Salton last evening merely stated that there had been no change.

PATTON'S TRIP.

H. W. Patton, the editor of the Banning Herald, left Yuma on Thursday afternoon on his way to Algodones via Colorado river. Mr. Patton is commissioned to enter New River and thence proceed to Salton by boat. His enterprise caused considerable excitement at Yuma where it is generally believed that not only will he not reach Salton, but it is even anticipated that he will get lost in the numerous sloughs which exist near New River, and that he will never more likely see Yuma.

In a few days without having discovered the true channel which fought to take him on the road to Salton and fame, Patton was very confident, notwithstanding a few days' drawback, in the first place his bateau was leaking, and soon after he had engaged a Yuma Indian to proceed on the trip with him the aborigine became panic-stricken and deserted in a hurry. A Mexican named Antonio Roma was substituted for the Indian and will probably prove a much more trustworthy guide. He has long been connected with the Polhemus steamers and understands the river. But he has not any great knowledge of the New River, and as a guide he will prove no better than H. D. Converse, an old Colorado river trapper, who is the third party of the expedition.

After procuring a large quantity of provisions, compass, thermometer, sextant, and divers sundries Mr. Patton was ready to proceed down the river, which he did under a melting sun shortly after noon. A few snapshots of the expedition, as it floated down the Colorado, were taken by Mr. Seane, the civil engineer of the Southern Pacific Co., who left Yuma yesterday morning by train to investigate the source of the lakes. Soundings of the depth of the river were taken by Mr. Swain at the bridge on Thursday afternoon. They show the river to be falling very slowly, two inches per day being about the average. A report was sent out from Yuma that the Colorado had fallen ten feet in ten days. This is the veriest bomb, as if such had been the case an water could be flowing into the new lakes. It would leave the Colorado almost dry, except just in mid stream.

The difficulties of Patton's trip, as explained by the people of Yuma, consist of numerous false sloughs, strong currents and snags and a general disability for one not acquainted with the country to get perilous in the matter of Patton's boat were to capsize and he lost his provisions he would be in a very unenviable position, which might threaten his perilous in the matter. He cannot possibly reach Salton in three or four days by water, and it is more likely that if he strikes the proper inlet to the old Colorado, he will probably find his safe arrival at that place. Mr. Swain was to leave yesterday morning at 9 o'clock with a four mile team, a companion and ample provisions to investigate the old Colorado, and to San Diego. He and Patton will endeavor to meet somewhere on the New River, the latter having promised to build a big fire at his camp at night to guide the former.

An Associated Press dispatch sent out from Yuma on Tuesday, stating that Mr. Seane agreed with the theories of the old Colorado, who made a trip a few days ago, did not come back. Mr. Patton's boat were to capsize and he lost his provisions he would be in a very unenviable position, which might threaten his perilous in the matter. He cannot possibly reach Salton in three or four days by water, and it is more likely that if he strikes the proper inlet to the old Colorado, he will probably find his safe arrival at that place. Mr. Swain was to leave yesterday morning at 9 o'clock with a four mile team, a companion and ample provisions to investigate the old Colorado, and to San Diego. He and Patton will endeavor to meet somewhere on the New River, the latter having promised to build a big fire at his camp at night to guide the former.

TEA-TABLE DISHES.

CREAM BISCUITS.—Two cups cream (scant), one teaspoonful of